

ment and described them as the only ones suitable for Latin America and called for Communist aid for British Guiana. In 1960, Mr. Brindley Benn, chairman of the PPP and Minister of Natural Resources in the government declared: "It is easier to stop tomorrow than to stop communism." Last Monday, July 3, he repeated this statement and said that he had meant every word of it. Quantities of rice are shipped from British Guiana to Cuba and on Jagan's recent trip to the United States he was given a \$2-million loan from the World Bank which further buttressed his political position.

I met all sections of the population and all three political leaders. I had lengthy conversations with men who had been trained under the auspices of the PPP and the Young Communist League as saboteurs. They reported to me that the jobs which they were required to perform such as dynamiting, were always personally ordered by Mrs. Janet Jagan, Chicago-born wife of Dr. Jagan. These men told me that the dynamite used was stolen from big industrial companies and there is still a considerable cache in the possession of the PPP.

One hopeful aspect of the situation is the strong and united anti-communist position taken by both the Roman Catholic Bishop Gully and Archbishop Knight, Anglican archbishop of the West Indies against the recent Government takeover of the 51 denominational schools and their antireligious attitude. American Christian interest has been demonstrated by the assistance given in the fight against communism by World Harvest Evangelists, an American religious group.

Both British and American public opinion must understand the gravity of the situation in British Guiana, which, because of its geographical location cannot fail to be as much an American concern as it is British. During my stay in British Guiana, I was repeatedly told by members of the European population, "We fear the British Government will let us down as they have the people in Kenya," although I found that large numbers of Negroes and Indians retain deep faith that the British Government will eventually intervene and save them from Communist domination.

I have two proposals to suggest. First, that private sources in the United States, in Britain or indeed in any other country concerned with human and world freedom, should support with immediate financial aid the growth and maintenance of the anti-Jagan pro-freedom political forces in British Guiana who are prepared to stand for democracy and the free way of life and who still have a fighting chance to win the election. The second is a recommendation for governmental action. If, under false pretenses, and thanks to the understandable political ignorance and inexperience of the population, the well-oiled political machine firmly established by Dr. Jagan and his wife, the PPP is elected to power, I believe that the British and American Governments should hold consultations at the highest levels, to determine what action can be taken to safeguard the rights and political and economic freedom of the people of Guiana who would otherwise then be powerless to defend themselves. I can only add that since elections take place next month, there is no time to be lost.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is there further morning business?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SOVIET AIRPOWER

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, notwithstanding the previous unanimous-consent agreement entered into, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] may be allowed to proceed at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I thank the able and distinguished majority leader.

Mr. President, once again the people of the United States find out about Soviet arms development as the result of their flying airplanes over Moscow for all to see.

This time they took up all cameras in the crowd, including and specifically cameras of members of the various legations.

But because again of the enterprise of one of the authorities in this field, Robert Hotz of Aviation Week, we now have more information than the Soviets were willing to give out, in some cases more than various agencies, including the Central Intelligence Agency, knew about.

The cameras of Mr. Hotz and his associates were not taken up—and I have these additional pictures with me on the floor today if any Member of the Senate would be interested.

Before going into any detail, and especially because of the growing controversy over nuclear test resumption, I ask unanimous consent that at this point there be inserted in the Record a statement by the Honorable John McCone, former Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. This statement bears on both the question of nuclear testing and these new Russian airplanes—and if anyone disagrees with it I would ask that he say so now.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATEMENT BY JOHN A. MCCONE, FORMER CHAIRMAN, U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Nuclear weapon development by underground and outer-space testing will give to either the United States or the Soviets an arsenal of weapons, both large and small, more powerful, more versatile and more useful in modern warfare than those now existent. The Soviets can proceed with these developments behind their walls of secrecy without detection as no present scientific means of discovering their actions exist or can be created without inspection posts within their country and the right for on-site inspection.

The Soviet's adamant refusal to accept a reasonable plan for policing a test ban agreement by refusing appropriate means for inspection is reason to believe they are developing new and improved weapons by clandestine testing. Thus they can develop

a great military superiority and we, respecting a self-imposed moratorium, will take second place.

Efforts to reach agreement have now failed because of Soviet unreasonable positions. Our security is at stake. We must resume weapon testing as essential to the safety of our country and the free world. Soviet protestations that they are not interested in testing appear undependable as similar statements were made frequently regarding manned aircraft but now they display several new military planes secretly developed. Will they soon display new advanced nuclear weapons?

Mr. SYMINGTON. I would hope that we not be outmaneuvered to the point of disaster in the nuclear field, as we apparently, by listening to Mr. Khrushchev, have now been outraded seriously in the manned aircraft field.

Nothing could be more important than sound decision in these two fields, because they may well embrace the core of the future security of the United States.

Note that this 1961 show is the first Soviet military airshow since 1956—the year when the Chief of Staff of the Air Force went to Moscow on invitation; and thereupon found the Soviets had accomplished far more in supersonic plane development than this country previously knew about.

Shortly thereafter, however, stories were planted in this and other countries of the free world that the Russians, in effect, were abandoning their long range manned aircraft to concentrate on missiles. Mr. Khrushchev said this himself, several times, and apparently we accepted his statement as fact, and we proceeded to rush, following him into the missile field, which latter field we now know has grave problems incident to operational reliability.

At least partly because of what Mr. Khrushchev said, however, for years the previous administration was explaining to the American people that one of the chief reasons for their new emphasis on missiles was because our intelligence had been wrong in saying the Soviets were pushing ahead rapidly with manned aircraft.

The American people were led to believe that the Communists were turning away from manned aircraft so as to concentrate on missiles.

Once again, because of fiscal considerations, we then decided to choose between the two programs of action, only to find out later that the Russians had gone ahead with both.

Nearly 3 years ago I protested, privately and then publicly, about the type and character of information coming out of our intelligence apparatus as against what was entering said apparatus.

Justification for holding down Soviet missile production estimates was primarily on the ground of relatively few firings—but to the best of my knowledge no one took the position that, if this were true, unless one wanted to agree the Russians were not continuing their military buildup, they were also concentrating on manned aircraft.

So for some 4 or 5 years we have, in effect, been hoodwinked as to some of